

S.S.S. REMOVES BLOOD HUMORS

Every pore and gland of the skin is employed in the necessary work of preserving its smooth, even texture, softening and cleansing it, and regulating the temperature of our bodies. This is done by an evaporation through such tiny outlets, which goes on continually day and night. When the blood becomes infected with humors and acids, a certain percentage of these impurities also pass off with the natural evaporation, and their sour, fiery nature irritates and inflames the skin, and dries up its natural oils, causing pimples, boils, pustules or some itching rash, or hard, scaly skin affection. S. S. S. cures skin troubles of every kind by neutralizing the acids and removing the humors from the blood. S. S. S. cools the acid-heated circulation, builds it up to its normal strength and thickness, multiplies its nutritious, red corpuscles and enriches it in every way. Then the skin, instead of being irritated and diseased by the exuding acid matter, is nourished, soothed and softened by this cooling, healthy stream of blood. S. S. S., the greatest of blood purifiers, expels all foreign matter and surely cures Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Salt Rheum and all other diseases and affections of the skin. It removes pimples, blackheads, and other unsightly blotches from the skin and assists in restoring a good complexion. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice desired free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

REV. CARVER TALKS ON JOHN CALVIN

The First Presbyterian church services last evening were in a way commemorative of the life and teachings of John Calvin. The text was from Psalm I.

Mrs. Shaw sang "Jesus, Tender Shepherd," with much feeling.

The sermon was illustrated with incidents from Calvin's life, concerning which Rev. Carver said, in part:

It was on the tenth day of July, 1509, that, in the home of a notary of high standing in Noyon, France, John Calvin was born. His mother dying in his infancy, his training was largely in the hands of the church schools of his day. The boy was given an ecclesiastical character when he was but twelve years of age and by means of the salary from this office was enabled to educate himself at the University of Paris. Here he completed three separate courses, the regular scholastic course, the then new course in the "humanist" classics, and the "mystical" course. In the latter he was so much of a leader that he often acted as teacher among those of his own class. He intended to make the law his profession, but the new ideas of religion drew him into the way of a theologian. It was an age of upheaval along many lines of Luther, Luther and Zwingli were just at the zenith of their fame, and their ideas were being scattered near and far. Calvin became imbued with them and with his friend Nicolas Copp was to deliver a great address as rector of the university he asked young Calvin to write it for him. It was a reactionary sermon and advanced many reform views. The result was that Calvin and Copp had to flee for their lives. He was sheltered by Marguerite, a sister of King Francis, and as it was a period when many Huguenots were being burned at the stake for purely religious purposes and the king was representing to other powers that it was for political and moral reasons that they were condemned, Calvin wrote the "Institutes" in their defense. This work, commonly called the greatest theological work since Augustine, was a statement of the beliefs which the martyrs held and for which they were giving up their lives. Prefixed to this work was a dedication to the king, most trenchant and convincing in denouncing him for the death of so many of his countrymen. It was in the following year, 1536, that Calvin first entered Geneva and was persuaded to become pastor of a leading church. Geneva was then a free city and governed like most of Switzerland by a dual council elected by the people. Above these were four magistrates elected in the same way, who in turn appointed twenty-five lesser magistrates. Thus the state was really an oligarchy. Calvin soon exerted a great influence and was very earnest in his attack upon all forms of immorality, thus arousing a strong opposition which after two years was powerful enough to drive him from the city; but after living three years in Strasbourg they sent to him and besought him to return. Coming back to Geneva he inaugurated still more sweeping reforms, and, as he believed, tried to build a model city religiously and morally. He was of a very weak physical nature, so impaired in digestion that he could eat but one meal a day, and so nervous that he slept but little. Added to this he was a consumptive. His days' work, however, usually last-

ed from five in the morning until far into the night, with little or no period of rest. He preached 282 sermons a year and lectured to a large number of students four times a week. He published an average of three books a year, some of them quite expensive. He carried on an extended correspondence with the leaders of the reformation in almost every land. More than four thousand of his letters are in existence today and some of them are very long. Doubtless we have only a part of them. Now, remember that all that he did he did well. He was one who usually had an audience of more than 2,500 to preach to, among them being many leading thinkers of the day. Who came from other lands to hear him. His books have stood the test of four centuries, and many of them, notably his commentaries, are unsurpassed today. Pick up any late scholarly commentary and you will find Calvin quoted again and again. Moreover, he had a large parish to minister to, and he was faithful in his duties to it. Besides these, he attended two public roundels and one religious council each week and was awake to all that came before him. He planned for and personally supervised the first great industries of Geneva in order that the religious refugees might have work. When you see a Geneva watch, think of this busy man who was so interested in industry and the legal problems of his day. He organized the first comprehensive free school system. It consisted of common schools for common branches. Above this were graduate courses leading up to and including professional courses. Some of the buildings which he superintended in erection have been used from then (1569) until now for school purposes and the University of Geneva yesterday celebrated his anniversary as their own. Here was one preacher who worked.

We have today three direct benefits from his life. First, our political freedom is in a large measure due to his teaching and followers. He taught clearly that all were equal and that the divine right of kings was false. He separated the church from the state completely, and when men learned to govern themselves in church they soon wanted to in state. In this he was far in advance of Luther. Bancroft, in his United States history, says: "He who will not honor the memory and respect the influence of John Calvin knows but little of the origin of American liberty." Cromwell, Knox and William of Orange did in other lands much to show the same trend of their teacher's truth.

Again, our school system owes much to him. Bancroft, himself not a Calvinist but a Unitarian, says: "We boast of our common schools. Calvin was the father of popular education, the inventor of the system of free schools." In this country, for the first two hundred years of its history, almost every college and seminary of learning and almost every academy and common school even was built up and sustained by Calvinists. If you doubt this, look it up in your histories.

The list of churches and creeds which are Calvinistic is an imposing one. They include the Reformed churches of Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, Germany and Holland, the thirty-nine articles of the church of England and the Westminster Standards, the Waldensian churches of Italy, to say nothing of the following of the Congregational, Dutch Reformed, Baptist and Presbyterian churches in America, together with those of the Church of England who hold to the thirty-nine articles of the faith.

Much has been said concerning the death of Servetus, and it is not our intention to apologize for Calvin's part in it. In this act we can but condemn him, as we do Washington for keeping slaves. They were in these respects the children of their age. But this much can be said on behalf of Calvin: Servetus was sentenced, not by Calvin nor by the council of Geneva, but by the united councils of Switzerland, for in this case Geneva refused to act alone. Nor was Servetus a Unitarian. Their own historians will not claim him. Nor was he sentenced (as the old Geneva records show) because of religious reasons. He was sentenced as a rebel who had attempted to subvert the constitution of Geneva. If you doubt these facts, read the volume by Rev. A. Reilhet, a Unitarian clergyman, who spent some time in examining the old records of the council. John Calvin pleaded with the council to execute Servetus, if he must be executed, in a way devoid of torture, but they would not heed him. Calvin's responsibility in the matter lay in this: he recognized Servetus in his church as he was preaching and at the close of the service showed him to the officer. Later he strongly urged that he should be adequately punished. It was a day when many were being burned and tortured for their religious belief. The king of France had just sentenced Servetus to death by slow fire, but he, escaping, fled to Geneva.

Calvin's entire life was spent in almost poverty, oft-times having barely enough to meet the modest demands of

his simple living. He was repeatedly offered more but he would not take it. During his last years he suffered much from weakness and severe headaches, so that he did his writing in bed, only arising to deliver his daily sermon or lecture. But so great was the power of his eloquence and so keen his thought that men gathered from far and near, journeying oft-times long about that they might mingle with the Genevaans and hear him. His wife, a child died in early life and therefore he lived much alone. When he knew that death was near he left command that he be buried plainly, without any pomp, and that no stone be raised to his memory. But all Geneva gathered that day to pay honor to one who had by sheer will and work, in midst of weakness and pain, opposition and obstacle, so thought and wrought that he was teacher to all the Reformed churches for three centuries. He was only fifty-four years of age at his death, but he had done a big life-work. Few have done more. You may criticize him—oh, any little mis-doing, but his life-work can do that, but to measure your life with his—ah, then is when you see the difference.

Rev. Carver closed with an outline of Calvin's theology in its bearings on life today.

CRUSHED BETWEEN FREIGHT ENGINES

John Morley, a young man well known in Ogden, where he worked until a month ago, was instantly killed in a head-on collision between two freight engines in the Montello railroad yards Saturday evening.

Morley was riding on a switch engine when another engine going in an opposite direction crashed into him. His body was pinned between the pilots of the engines and was mangled in a terrible manner.

Morley worked at the Southern Pacific shops as a boilermaker until a month ago, when he went to work in the shops at Montello. The body was brought to Ogden and taken in charge by Larkin & Sons undertaking, who prepared it for burial. His father and brother, who live in Pocatello, were notified and came to the city yesterday, returning to Pocatello last night with the remains, which will be interred there. Morley was 21 years of age and was popular in local railroad circles.

NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 10th, 1909.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the State of Utah has filed in this office lists of lands, selected by the said State, under section 6 of the Act of Congress, approved July 16, 1894, as Indemnity School lands, viz:

NW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 4; SW 1/4 NE 1/4; NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 5; SW 1/4 NE 1/4; W 1/2 SE 1/4 Sec. 18; SW 1/4 NE 1/4; SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 30; T. 7 N., R. 3 E., S. 12 NE 1/4; N 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 8; NE 1/4 NW 1/4; S 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 18; and NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 20; T. 7 N., R. 2 E., Serial 01129; S 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 10; T. 7 N., R. 2 E., SE 1/4 NE 1/4; NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 12; SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 24; T. 7 N., R. 1 E., Serial No. 01119.

Copies of said lists, so far as they relate to said tracts by descriptive subdivisions, have been conspicuously posted in this office for inspection by any person interested and by the public generally.

During the period of publication of this notice or any time thereafter, and before final approval and certification, under departmental regulations of April 25, 1907, protests or contests against the claim of the state to any of the tracts or subdivisions hereinbefore described, on the ground that the same is more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

Failure so to protest or contest, within the time specified, will be considered sufficient evidence of the non-mineral character of the tracts and the selections thereof, being otherwise free from objection, will be approved to the State.

E. D. R. THOMPSON, Register.

WONDERFUL MODEL OF STRASBURG CLOCK

In the Technical museum of Sydney, Australia, is a working model of the famous Strasbourg clock, which has been running for twenty years. The medieval original is considered one of the wonders of the world. Mr. Richard B. Smith conceived the idea of making a model of this clock, and began the task on January 26, 1887, the ninety-ninth anniversary of the discovery of Australia, his native country, and completed it at the end of 1889.

The work is all the more remarkable, because Mr. Smith has never seen the original Strasbourg clock and could find no accurate description of the mechanism. The book simply told him what functions the clock performed, and he set about the task of building a clock which would perform all the functions of the original and others in addition. For that reason the operative mechanism of Mr. Smith's clock probably differs from that of the Strasbourg clock. Every part of the mechanism, as well as the outer case, with the exception of the carvings and paintings, was made by Mr. Smith himself.

The Strasbourg case is built of marble, and stands sixty feet high. The case of the model is constructed of cedar and is twelve feet high. In the first alcove in the central tower the procession of the twelve apostles takes place. As the clock strikes twelve an organ is heard playing sacred music. The doors on the right of the alcove are seen to open and the first apostle, Andrew, appears. As he comes forth the doors swing open and the figure of the Savior emerges. Andrew turns as he reaches the center and bows his head. The Savior responds with a bow and raises his hand in salutation as each apostle passes by, until the sixth Apostle—Peter—appears. As Peter comes forward Satan appears in a window to the left. He lifts his hand and tempts Peter, who turns his back on the Savior. Simultaneously the cock on the weight over taps his wings and crows three times, in celebration of Peter's steadfastness. The other apostles pass by, until the Savior and how. When Judas approaches, Satan appears again and tries to tempt Judas, who pretends to be more faithful and bows more lowly.

In the alcove beneath are the four ages of man. At the first quarter of the hour a child is seen with a ball

in its hand. At the close of the quarter the child moves on, and in so doing he strikes a bell on the right once with his ball. At the second quarter of the hour a youth appears with a bow and arrow. As the quarter closes the youth walks on and strikes the bell twice. At the third quarter a huntsman appears who, as he passes away, strikes the bell with his gun three times. At the fourth quarter an old man appears, who strikes the bell four times with his stick. A skeleton in the background strikes the bell once on the left—death knell indicating the close of life. Next is seen a sphere within a semi-circular niche, which represents the moon, one-half black, the other silvered. The sphere shows the phases of the moon as it revolves in twenty-nine and a half days. Beneath this sphere Mr. Smith has introduced in his model a tidal dial which shows the rise and fall of the tides, a feature not to be found in the original clock at Strasbourg. Around the niche containing the sphere is the English equivalent of the German inscription: "What is there equal to the dawn, beautiful as the moon, radiant as the sun?" Beneath this we read: "Deus Lux Mea Quem Timebo." (God is my light, whom shall I fear.) The dates 1838-1842, between which the old clock in Strasbourg was reconstructed, appear between the Latin and English inscriptions in the center of the main case. Beneath the date is a grand golden orrery on the Copernican system. In the center of the orrery is a large gilded ball representing the sun, around which the solar system revolves. The planets are represented by ivory spheres. The nearest ivory planet to the sun—Mercury—revolves in eighty-seven days, twenty-two hours. Next

come Venus, revolving in 225 days, the earth in 365 days, five hours, forty-five minutes, forty-eight seconds; Mars in 687 days, Jupiter in twelve years, and Saturn in twenty-nine and a half years. Those are the six primary planets, all that are shown in the original clock. Mr. Smith has added Uranus in the model, which planet revolves in eighty-seven years, and also Neptune, which has a period of revolution of 164 years. Below the orrery is the dial showing mean time. On each side of the dial is a cherub, one of whom strikes the quarters and the other of whom turns the hour glass. Beneath the dial are seven ancient deities representing the days of the week, Apollo, Sunday, Diana, Monday, Mars, Tuesday, Mercury, Wednesday, Jupiter, Thursday, Venus, Friday, Saturn, Saturday. In the center of the clock at its base is the grand astronomical dial, showing the apparent motion around the earth of the sun, moon and stars from the first to the fifth magnitude. The original clock at Strasbourg shows a planisphere of the northern hemisphere, while Mr. Smith's dial shows the southern hemisphere. The dial shows the times at which these bodies rise, south, and set, the age of the moon and its phases, the date, the time of day or night, and the signs of the zodiac, through which the sun and moon pass during the year. To the right of this dial is shown the cycle of the sun, which shows the position of the sun in the constellations every twenty-eight years. At the end of this cycle the sun is in the same position as it was in the beginning and in the same constellation. The central dial indicates solar time, and shows when the sun passes the meridian. Thus on

April 15, June 14, August 31 and December 25 it passes the meridian precisely at noon. At other times it varies from 16 minutes to noon to 15 minutes past. The next dial shows the cycle of the moon, which is nineteen years. All the phases of the moon appear on the same day and date as they did nineteen years before. To the left of the astronomical dial in the original Strasbourg clock the feast and fast days of the church are indicated. Instead of these Mr. Smith's model shows the time in some of the chief cities, New York, London, Dublin, Berlin and St. Petersburg.

O. S. L. EXCURSIONS TO UTAH and Idaho points north July 2, 14, 23rd. Cheap rates. Long limits returning. Ask Agents for particulars.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE MINERS NEAR GOLD FIELD

Three miners lost their lives yesterday while working on a prospect north of Goldfield, as a result of the explosion of a gasoline engine.

Two of the men were working in a tunnel on the forty-five-foot level when the engine suddenly exploded, killing Edward Hoff and Roy Barr, almost instantly. A. J. Elton, who was at the top of the shaft when the accident occurred, immediately ran down the ladder to help his companions but was overcome by the gasoline fumes and died before assistance arrived.

A. Y. P. EXPOSITION RATES—Via Oregon Short Line R. R. \$37.50 from Ogden to Seattle and return; on sale daily commencing June 1st. Ask agents for further particulars.

RELIEF SOCIETY OF WEBER STAKE TO HAVE OUTING

Representatives from the Relief society, the Primary association and the M. I. A. of the Weber stake attended the regular monthly priesthood meeting held at the Weber academy Sunday afternoon. President Thomas B. Evans presided over the meeting. The lessons for the month were discussed. Next Sunday the regular conference of the Weber stake will be held at the Tabernacle.

The Relief society of the stake will hold an outing in Ogden canyon tomorrow under the direction of Mrs. L. W. Shurtliff. The car will leave the corner of Washington avenue and Twenty-fifth street at 9 a. m.

APOSTLE MC KAY TALKS AT THE TABERNACLE

"Unless above himself he can erect himself, how mean a thing is man." From this subject Apostle David O. McKay delivered an interesting address before a large congregation at the regular Tabernacle services yesterday afternoon.

Apostle McKay called attention to the many influences which are brought against every man along with the temptations which befall him through life. Man's dominion, he declared, is not alone over the beasts of the field but should also be over himself. Self-control, enabling man to rise above the temptations which confront him, must be acquired before man can claim dominion over himself, said the speaker.

Peter Anderson presided over the services. An excellent musical program under the direction of Prof. Joseph Ballantyne was rendered.

THE CHAMPION LONG-DISTANCE CAR

I Want You to Know

About the Maxwell Automobile

I am going to tell you in a straightforward, honest way, why I believe that the Maxwell will do your work better and at less cost than any other automobile.

I have studied the problems that confront you as an automobile user and the Maxwell is the result. For Strength—Simplicity—and Reliability, the Maxwell stands supreme for everyday use.

I want to impress upon you particularly that the Maxwell is not a fad or a racing machine, but a sound, trouble-proof automobile—just the car that you need for yourself and family.

The Maxwell costs little to keep, is simple to drive, runs smoothly and has great reserve power for hills and heavy roads. With this car, you can enjoy the beauty of your country—be independent of distance—visit your friends both near and far and have at all times a ready means of going to and from town.

There are today more than 14,600 satisfied owners of Maxwell automobiles. Isn't this plain statement more convincing to you than anything I can say—for it proves Maxwell success.

Six years ago, we started at Tarrytown, N. Y., with but one factory. Today the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co. operates three factories—the one at Tarrytown, N. Y., a second at Pawtucket, R. I., and the third at New Castle, Ind., the largest automobile plant in the world, under one roof. In these three great factories, with over \$1,500,000 worth of equipment and floor space covering more than 65 acres, we will build this year over 12,000 Maxwells. I mention this because only with such tremendous manufacturing facilities, it is possible to produce a high-grade car and sell it to you at a moderate price.

We make six models, ranging in price from \$500 to \$1750, but I recommend to you our 20 H.P. five-passenger touring car which, with complete equipment, costs \$1450 (see illustration) or if you want a two-passenger conveyance, our Model A

Standard American Runabout at \$550, is just as reliable, just as durable and of as fine appearance as our larger car.

There are so many reasons why the Maxwell is the best automobile for hard service, that I want to get in touch with you personally, for you will do yourself an injustice if you buy any car before you first find out all about the Maxwell.

Let me send you our new illustrated catalog, together with a book called "How to Judge an Automobile." This is practical and full of helpful hints and suggestions. No matter what automobile you have in mind, it will pay you to let me send it. Of course you are under no obligation to buy and the book costs you nothing.

Now, I have done my part and ask for your co-operation. One of our six models is the car you need. Won't you write me personally and let me give you the value of my long experience in the automobile business. Drop me a line today at our main office at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Benj. Briscoe Pres.

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MAGNETO INCLUDED

THE FAMILY NECESSITY CAR

This five-passenger touring car will climb any hill, travel any road and do your work at a less cost than any other automobile.

It comes completely equipped with Top, Gas Lamps, Generator and Magneto—\$1450.

Without equipment, but including Magneto—\$1250.

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Here's a good nourishing meal for 5 cents.

SHREDDED WHEAT

Biscuit with half pint of milk, a little fruit and a cup of coffee. Delicious and strengthening. Try it.